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of our political system as logical results. He includes even such a historical accident as the short session of congress after a new congress has been elected. Mr. Smith admits that this was "not provided for or perhaps even contemplated by the framers of the Constitution," but, nevertheless, he holds it to be the "logical outcome of their plan to throttle the power of the majority." All the institutions of government are examined in this spirit. There is a censorious tone throughout, particularly marked in the comments upon the federal judiciary. The book contains some valuable information, but lacks insight and historical perspective.

It would be worth while for Mr. Smith to observe that where democratic government has been actually established it has been secured not by framing democratic constitutions but by instituting democratic procedure. Mr. Smith notes that "our Constitution was modeled in a general way after the English government of the eighteenth century." That is true. But the English have the same old eighteenth century form of government still intact and yet they have erected democratic government within in that form. There is no *a priori* reason why the American people can not do the same with their eighteenth century form. The way is as open to them as it was for the English, but they find it not, chiefly because they have been persuaded to dally with nostrums which English democracy ignores.

HENRY JONES FORD.

Ideals of the Republic. By JAMES SCHOULER. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1903. Pp. 304.)

This volume consists of a number of lectures delivered by the author during recent years at the Johns Hopkins University, and now presented for the first time to the general public. The purpose, as stated in the preface, is "to trace out those fundamental ideas, social and political, to which America owes peculiarly her progress and prosperity, and to consider the application of those ideas to present conditions." Dr. Schouler presents in an attractive style the familiar doctrines embodied in the early constitutions and bills of rights, and treats also such supplementary matters as centralizing tendencies, the civil service, and parties and party spirit.

Upon most of the topics discussed the observations of the author, though not startling in their novelty, are eminently sound and just. Exception might be taken, however, to some of the views presented.

For example, we are told that civil rights are deducible from natural rights "All civil law, all sovereignty," it is declared, "safeguards, properly speaking, those primitive rights which our Creator has made inherent and unalienable in each member of the human race." Dr. Schouler's philosophy, as presented in the work under review, may be described as a modified individualism. For those who believe that such a philosophy belongs to a past stage of thought, the application of the ideas implicit in it to present national conditions will leave something to be desired. The successive reactions of the constantly increasing complexities of modern conditions upon the social psychology of the nation are tending to cast the ideals of the present into a larger mold than was necessary or desirable at an earlier period of our history. Subject, however, to the limitations thus indicated, Dr. Schouler's book will serve its purpose as a useful résumé of those national ideals which have prevailed in the past.

J. M. MATHEWS.

Sixty Years in Upper Canada, with Autobiographical Recollections.

By CHARLES CLARKE, late Clerk of Legislature of Ontario. (Toronto: William Briggs. 1908. Pp. vi, 321.)

Mr. Charles Clarke cannot be congratulated on having made the most of the opportunity of writing a book on the political history of the province of Ontario that might have been of first-class importance. He arrived in Upper Canada in 1844 as an immigrant from Lincolnshire. His first political work in the country of his adoption was as editor of a newspaper at London, Ontario. Then he went into the legislature. He served as speaker, and for many years after his retirement from the chair he was clerk of the legislature at Toronto. Few men in political life in Ontario today have had opportunities for writing on the constitutional history of the province such as has fallen to the lot of Mr. Clarke. Yet the only chapters in his recollections that are of permanent value from a political point of view are those that describe the organization of the Ontario legislature after confederation in 1867. Before confederation the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec, were united in one legislature. The union was most unsatisfactory in many aspects; and at confederation there was a reversion to a separate legislature for each province. The Quebec legislature was reorganized on the old plan of a legislative council and assembly. Ontario, on the other hand, made what was then considered the daring experiment of establish-